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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917

347

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BELGIANS REJECT A SEPARATE PEACE OFFER BY GERMANY

Proposed Full Restoration,
Independence, Indemnities
And Reparation

KING TO ARBITRATE

Sent Belgian Magistrate To
Paris With Terms; Sum-
marily Refused

AUSTRIAN FEELER

Premier Says Still Ready
To Parley on Equal
Relations Basis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 29.—The Bel-
gian newspaper La Metropole, which
is published in London, discloses another
German peace plot, which
was summarily rejected, to break
up the Entente. Germany proposed a
separate peace with Belgium,
through an emissary, a well-known
Belgian magnate, who interviewed
the Belgian Premier in Paris.

The preliminary conditions pre-
sented were the complete restoration
of Belgium, recognition of her
independence, indemnities for war
expenses, reparation for the destruction
done and the convocation of a
peace conference, under the pre-
sidency of King Albert.

Close upon the heels of the
Austro-German advance in Italy,
comes another peace-feeler from
Austria. Speaking in the Reichsrath,
the Austrian Premier, Dr.
Seidler, announced that Austria is
still ready to sit at the table of a
peace conference, if the enemy are
ready to create a foundation for
equal relations between States.

Zurich, October 30.—In the Aus-
trian Reichsrath, recently, the
Official Reporter gloomily described
the financial situation of Austria. He
said that Britain alone among the
belligerents is able to pay interest on
war loans and, moreover, to furnish
considerable sums for current war
necessities. German finances, he re-
marked, were in an unfavorable con-
dition.

The increased German revenue
from the new taxes imposed totalled
a million Marks, while the interest
on her war loans amounted to three
million Marks. He anticipated that
Austria would suffer for a long time
after the war from a very low rate
of exchange.

SETTLEMENT FIRE LOSS SHOWS HEAVY INCREASE

Twice As Large This Year As
Last And Nearly Twice
As Many Fires

A serious increase in fires in the
Settlement is pointed by Mr. M. W.
Pet, chief officer of the Fire Brigade
in his report to the Municipal Coun-
cil as given in the Municipal Gazette.

For the first nine months of this
year there were 241 fires as against
129 for the corresponding period last
year and the loss was Tls. 253,350 this
year as against Tls. 97,435 last year.

ALLIES CARRYING OUT AFTER-WAR MEASURES

Resolutions Passed At Paris
Economic Conference Being
Given Concrete Form

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 30.—In the
House of Commons today, replying
to Sir John Norton Griffiths and Mr.
B. E. Peto, Mr. A. Bonar Law said
that he was having a statement pre-
pared showing the measures the
Allies of Great Britain are taking to
carry out the resolutions passed at
the Paris Economic Conference.
Much had been done and was being
done in that connection.

French Increase Booty While British Hit Again, Smashing in 1,000 Yards

Attack North Of Ypres Bringing Good Results, Sir
Douglas Haig Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 30.—The official
communiqué issued yesterday even-
ing reported: There has been a
violent artillery action on the right
of the Meuse and an intermittent
cannonade on the rest of the front.
The communiqué this afternoon re-
ported: A strong group of the enemy
who were trying to reach our lines,
in the region of Cerny, were repelled.
On the right of the Meuse, the
artillery duel continued lively on the
Chaulnes Wood to Bezonvau front.
We have retaken the new trench
elements on Caurieres Ridge.

The French advance in the valley
of the Ailette towards the Oise to
Aisne canal surprised the enemy in
the middle of their packing-up and
our pursuing troops, full of enthu-
siasm and marvellous spirit,
came again into contact. To add to
the enemy's difficulties, the ground
on which they now are is marshy
and difficult and the retreat is labor-
ious and very costly.

The number of prisoners, guns
and material of all kinds falling into
our hands is constantly increasing.
The French progress is being carried
on despite rain falling all day.

The Germans are making for
the high ground north of the Oise to
Aisne canal, where they will have
the protection of the double barrier
formed by the canal and the Soissons
to Laon railway. The French
are now in front of Anizy-le-
Chateau, from which they are
separated only by the canal. Their
outposts in the bend of the canal
is developing, the surface is reason-
ably good between the water-filled
shell-holes.

Rain Is Well-timed
Reuter's correspondent at British
Headquarters wires later:

A gale at midday brought up floods
of rain, fortunately not before our
troops had gained the majority of
their objectives.

The Canadians everywhere are
holding their gains. Crest Farm, the
scene of previous stubborn fighting,
Vanity Farm and Vapor Farm are
held in strength and we are well
advanced along Meeschede Spur, the
dominating north-western approach
to Passchendaele.

There have been no more counter-
attacks since 9 o'clock this morning
from Moeselmarkt. The counter-
attack theretofore mentioned earlier
was more severely punished than in-
dicated, our air-men reporting that the
enemy supports were caught by our
barrage with disastrous results.

The fighting is on a more limited
front than last Friday. It has been
chiefly towards the outskirts of Pas-
chendaele and in the region of

(Continued on Page 2)

Investigate Reports Of Police Bribery

Chinese Papers Allege Foreign
Constable Was Concerned
In Opium Smuggling

Captain-Superintendent of Police

McEuen stated yesterday that in-
vestigation was being made of cer-
tain Chinese reports that a foreign
constable said to be attached to Way-
side Station had received bribes
from opium smugglers. The reports
in the Chinese papers, however, he
said, had been exaggerated and were
untrue in many respects.

According to the Chinese story a
number of police are involved. The
statements are that the constable
while off duty aided in transporting
red opium from incoming Russian
ships and that a gang of Chinese
loafers known as the "Gang of 36,"
which had formerly been itself en-
gaged in the traffic, caused his arrest
by Chinese constables. The reports
further allege that the Inspector at
the Station after questioning two
Chinese arrested on suspicion in con-
nection with the case discovered that
a number of his men were concerned.

Three Foreigners Get
Small-pox in a Week

Three cases of small-pox among
foreigners are reported by Dr.
Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health
Officer, for last week. Foreign
scarlet fever cases, however, dropped
to one.

Orlando Is New
Premier Of Italy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, October 30.—Signor Or-
lando, Minister of the Interior in the
last Cabinet, has accepted the Pre-
miership. Baron Sonnino retains
the portfolio for Foreign Affairs.

The Weather

Overcast and misty weather, with
threats of rain. The maximum tem-
perature recorded yesterday was
63° and the minimum 52.6, the
figures for the corresponding day
last year being respectively 58.6 and
52.2.

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GERMANS IN AMERICA JAILED FOR PLOTTING

Three Get 2 Years And Are Pen-
alised \$10,000 For Foment-
ing Indian Rebellion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chicago, October 30.—Three Ger-
mans have been sentenced to two
years' imprisonment and fines of
Gold \$10,000 and a Hindu, named Lal
Gupta, to 18 months' imprisonment and
a fine of Gold \$200, for fomenting
rebellion in India from America.

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last year being respectively 58.6 and
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Taking Care of the Soldiers' Spiritual Welfare



Several thousand bibles have been distributed by the New York Bible Society among the men of the famous Rainbow Division of National Guardsmen, who are now training for service in France at Camp Mills, near Mineola, Long Island.

BAVARIAN IS OFFERED OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR

Count von Hertling Approach-
ed; Encroachment Upon
Prussian Preserves

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 30.—A mes-
sage from Berlin says that the Mittag
Zeitung reports that the Chancellorship
has been offered to Count von
Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, who is
considering acceptance of the post.

It is significant that Bavaria is

playing a prominent part in the solution
of the question of the Chancellorship,
thus encroaching on what has hitherto been considered a purely
Prussian preserve. The influential
Munich Post warns Prussians against
any attempt to appoint as a successor
to Dr. Michaelis anybody who will
embark on a campaign against the

Alsatian Restoration
Further Emphasised

Without It, Peace Is Impos-
sible, Says France's New
Foreign Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 26.—Another debate
on the policy of the French Govern-
ment took place in the Chamber of
Deputies, yesterday and served to a
further reiteration of the Allies' firm
aims.

The Premier, M. Painlevé, said
that France demanded her rights, all
her rights and nothing but her rights.
Her rights consisted of the restitu-
tion of Alsace-Lorraine and France
asked for so little that she could
not abandon this claim without
abandoning her own dignity. He
could only repeat what Mr. Asquith
and Mr. Lloyd George had said—
that the only road to peace was
through victory.

M. Barthou, the new Minister of
Foreign Affairs, said that France
would remain faithful to the treaties
by which she was bound to her Allies
and particularly to sorely-tried
Russia. To abandon Russia now
would not only be cowardly, but
wanting in foresight.

He added that, if he were asked
what policy he proposed to follow,
his reply was that it was bound by
the resolution voted by the Chamber
on June 5, which referred to the
restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to
France. He considered that these
two provinces were on exactly the
same footing as the French depart-
ments invaded during the present
war and Alsace-Lorraine and the
northern part of France must be
restored to France before there could
be any peace.

A motion expressing confidence
that the Government would secure
the triumph of right by a constant-
ly increasing vigor of military and
diplomatic action, in close union with
the Allies, was adopted by 288 votes
to 137.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakufu M. Nov. 2

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 5

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 7

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Nov. 9

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Nov. 10

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Nov. 10

Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 12

For Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Nov. 7

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21

For Free Fights At North Of Eng-
land Meeting; Speakers
Escorted To Safety

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 30.—Women yes-

terday wrecked a pacific meeting at

Consett, in Durham. After free

fights, the speakers had to be con-

£6,648,000 A DAY BRITAIN'S WAR COST

New Credit Of £400,000,000
Moved By Bonar Law To
Last Till January

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 30.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, introducing a vote of credit for £400,000,000, said that the vote would supply the necessary funds until the first week in January. The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the present financial year to September 29 had been £6,648,000, being an increase of £1,237,000 over the Budget estimate. This increase was made up under the following heads: Army and navy, £590,000; miscellaneous services £306,000 and advances to the Allies and Dominions, £341,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed the great appreciation of the British and their allies of the assistance of the United States in financing their purchases in America. Until the United States entered the war, the method of financing purchases there and the question of exchange had proved almost insoluble problems. The assistance of America was all the more generous in view of the fact that they were incurring expenditure at a much heavier rate than the Allies.

Dealing with the excess over the Budget estimate of the expenditure which is recoverable, Mr. Bonar Law said that the first item was an increase of loans to the Allies and Dominions of £61,500,000, making a total increase for the half-year of £222,500,000. Secondly, there was £24,000,000 which represented advances to the Dominions, which was not connected with loans, but arose from the fact that the expenses of the Dominion armies were borne in the first instance by the British Government and refunded by the Dominions in due course.

Cost of Raw Materials

Thirdly, there was £3,500,000 paid by the War Office for commodities on behalf of the Allies which would be gradually paid off. Fourthly, raw materials such as hides, timber, foodstuffs and ships accounted for a total of £74,500,000; this was also recoverable in due course.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that British agents throughout the world held £15,000,000. There was thus a total of £179,000,000, which, deducted from £222,500,000, left a total real increase in the Budget estimate for the half year of £43,500,000.

He proceeded to give reasons why he had decided not to introduce a Supplementary Budget in order to raise more money by taxation. There was reason to expect that the estimated revenue from taxation would be exceeded.

The position of the second half of the financial year from the point of view of dead-weight expenditure would probably not be quite as favorable as the first half. This was mainly due to fixing the price of the quarter loaf at ninepence and the very large increase in soldiers' and sailors' pay, which, together, add between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 to the expenditure for the next six months.

Rise In Prices Felt

£39,000,000 out of £43,500,000 increase in expenditure accounted for by the War Office was mainly due to the rise in the price of commodities and also to the provision for a larger number of men abroad than previously. It anticipated also the increased personnel for the aviation program and also a larger number of troops in Mesopotamia. Finally, the forward movement in Flanders was necessitating increased expenditure in railway bridges, etc.

Mr. Bonar Law gave as an instance that the gap between what was our railway line of communication and the extent of our advance had to be filled largely by motor transport and the increased pay for that purpose during the past six months amounts to £5,000,000.

The National Debt at the end of the first six months of the financial

year, Sept. 29, totalled £5,000,000,000, but to be deducted from that sum was £1,100,000,000 advanced to allies and £180,000,000 advanced to the Dominions. They were also entitled to deduct the gift of £100,000,000 made by the Indian Government, but something like £34,000,000 of that amount had been treated as revenue.

The Indian Government, however, had taken the responsibility for the balance. The National Debt at the outbreak of the war was £645,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer contrasted the financial positions of Great Britain and Germany. He pointed out that the Reichstag has passed votes of credit amounting to £4,700,000,000, which did not include advances to Germany's allies or items like separation allowances, which in Britain's case came from the votes of credit. Their war expenditure, therefore, was £1,700,000 below Germany's.

The increased war taxation in Germany fell short by £55,000,000 of the interest on their debt. While Britain could not bear the strain indefinitely, it would not be want of money which would prevent thus winning the war, because they could stand the strain longer than their enemies.

KIRIN SITUATION AGAIN REPORTED AS CRITICAL

Fighting With Fengtien Troops Along Border Of Province Is Reported

The Kirin situation is again assuming a critical nature. Rumors are current that hostilities have broken out between Fengtien troops and Kirin soldiers along the German border. The Kirin military authorities are still suspicious of the sincerity of Peking in retaining the service of their Tuchun and are taking every precaution for eventualities. Much depends now upon Major-General Chen Kung-chien, the emissary of Tuan Chi-jui, who arrived at Mukden Tuesday evening.

Pei Chi-hsun, the Kirin commander of the rebellious troops, has telephoned to Peking, demanding the restoration of Tuchun Meng to his office, the recruiting of one more brigade of troops for the province at the expense of the Central Government and no change in the officials in Kirin for the next three years. The Peking authorities have rejected these demands and instructed Tuchun Chang Tsao-lin of Fengtien to prepare his forces. The latter has sent troops to the Kirin border in order to check any disturbance.

Tuchun Meng En-yuan, however, assumes a rather conciliatory attitude. He is said to have informed General Chang that he is ready to hand over his office and is doing all he can to pacify the hotheaded inferior officers under him. The Civil Governor, Liu Chung-hai, has also offered himself as mediator and asked Peking not to send any armed force to the province.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has gone to Wuchow, where he has called a military conference of all the military officers of the two Kwang provinces in defiance of the mandate dismissing the Kwangtung Tuchun. General Tan Hao-min, the Kwangsi Tuchun, has also arrived at Wuchow and will proceed via Kweihsing to Hunan. He is to be followed by Generals Mu Yung-chien, Ling Ho, Mah Chi, Lin Ching-yin and Chen Hsien.

Garrison Commissioner Mo Ching-yu is reported to have sent an emissary to Tuchun Li Hou-chi of

Fukien, who has consented to despatch a portion of the Fukien troops to Swatow for the defence of that port.

General Chen Ping-ken, Tuchun of Kwangtung, although ignoring the mandate dismissing him from his office, has signified his willingness to resign in favor of General Mo Yung-hsin, according to Chinese report. He conferred on this measure with the military government, but Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposes to have Admiral Chen Pi-kwan to head the military affair of Kwangtung. However, Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting is now taking particular interest in the matter and Canton expects him to settle the matter to avoid any disturbance.

General Chen Ping-ken is now laboring to win back Commissioner Mo. The latter has consented to cancel his independence from Canton under the conditions that Tuchun Chen will annull his autonomy in Canton, withdraw his reinforcements to Hunan, surrender his command over the garrison troops to the Civil Governor, restore the Cantonese forces and restore Garrison Commissioner Chang Tien-chi to his office in Weichow.

The Cabinet reports that General Liu Tsun-hou has occupied Yungshien Sze, 40 miles west of Neikiang, the recaptured position of the Szechuanese and is now bombing Luchow.

General King Yin-peng and Cho Tung-fung will leave Peking for Japan next Monday. They are sent as a commission to participate at the great army maneuver but, it is understood, they have been authorized to complete negotiations with the Tokio government on the Arms Alliance.

President Feng Kuo-chang is reported to be willing to pardon Chang Chen-fang, the convicted monarchist. But Minister Ling Chang-ming proposes to reduce his sentence. Chang's son has already donated \$1,000,000 towards the flood relief fund and is ready to sell out his entire personal and real property in order to secure the release of his father.

For forging the chop of a commercial concern, Wu Jui, a departmental head of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, has been arrested and jailed.

Lord Okuma, the son of Marquis Okuma, and his suite arrived at Peking Tuesday.

British Hit Again, Taking 1,000 Yards

(Continued from Page 1)
our infantry in shell-holes without overmuch effect.

Prisoners testify to the terrible effect of our artillery bombardment of the enemy lines, saying that they have frequently gone without rations for two or three consecutive days.

The prisoners in today's attack will not be considerable owing to the frontal nature of our attacks and although the resistance has been stiff the enemy has seldom stayed to risk capture.

Altogether the day has been satisfactory and we have bitten substantially into the shrinking piece of ridge left in the possession of the enemy.

There have never been a series of operations more co-ordinated to secure a definite end than the present progressive battles in Flanders, the important strategic fruits of which are continually being gathered in.

German Version of Battle

The German official communiqué wirelessly this evening reports:

"The British strongly attacked Passchendaele. The village was lost, but vigorous counter-attacks drove the

enemy out. British attacks near Gheluvelt broke down, with sanguinary losses."

During the present period of consolidation in Flanders, the weather has appreciably improved, enabling the Allies to firmly establish themselves between the Yser flats and Passchendaele. Although the Allies have suffered from the mud during the past weeks, the plight of the Germans has been infinitely worse.

Prisoners say that the German troops were unable to meet the British attacks as the semi-liquid mud thrown up by our barrages blinded the wading men and clogged their rifles and machine-guns. The Prussian troops advancing from Bevelaere left many men shoulder-deep in the mire. The shrieks of those drowning could be heard above the din of battle, but their comrades did not dare stop to rescue them, owing to the danger of being engulfed themselves.

The Apollo program for her four night's engagement here includes selections from many of the most famous grand operas, among others from Herodias, Thais, Gioconda and Salome. Previous to her coming to Shanghai Mlle. Sterlicq played a long engagement at the principal theaters in Buenos Aires and another at the Imperial Theater in Tokio.

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**MR. FREDERIC COLEMAN
RETURNS TO SHANGHAI**

War Correspondent Who Lec-
tured Here Last Year Back
After Extensive Trip

Mr. Frederic Coleman, American war correspondent and writer who will be remembered as having lectured here last winter on the activities on the Western front, is again passing through Shanghai. Since the time of his last visit Mr. Coleman has gone through Mesopotamia to France, sojourned in England, been in America and come to Japan through Russia and Siberia. In the latter country he remained for some time studying the situation. He comes to Shanghai from Peking.

Mr. Coleman has seen much of the fighting in France since the beginning of the war—in fact has participated in the drive against the Germans—and has written several books on the war and a number of war-articles for the Saturday Evening Post since the opening of hostilities. Hence his views on recent developments in the situation carry weight. Mr. Coleman deprecates any violent alarm because of the recent news from Italy.

"The fighting now taking place on the Italian front need not be disconcerting," he said yesterday. "It is a blow to many hopes, and to say it is not serious would be untrue. But we must look at it in this light—what effect does it have on the principal theater of war? It is in the terms of German divisions released for service in the West, or in the number of Allied troops which might possibly have to be diverted to other fields that we must look at the situation. And I do not believe that we need be too pessimistic of the effect. This war is being fought and won in the West. We are winning. If Germany is able to divert more divisions to that stage of the great conflict the victory will be all the more decisive."

Speaking of the Russian situation, Mr. Coleman gave it as his opinion that though the future promises a great deal for the new government there is little more in a military sense that can be expected from it during the duration of the war.

"There is plenty of hope for the future of Russia," he said, "but it would hardly be wise to rely on the prospect of forming another great army during the present war. People who have served as soldiers under the old regime of officers could hardly be expected to assimilate all the necessary principles of discipline required for a great offensive force so soon after their rebellion against tyranny and officialdom."

"But," says Mr. Coleman, "there is no danger of Russia going into a separate peace with Germany. It is my belief after looking carefully into the question, that the chief individual factor in the Russian revolution was the personal animus of the Russian people against the Tsarina—because she was pro-German. It is scarcely possible that those people will in any way ally themselves with Germany."

FOIL RAID ON ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 29.—Official aeroplanes attempted to raid the south-east counties tonight. Our aeroplanes ascended and our guns and lights were in action. The hostile machines did not succeed in passing our outer defences. The raid caused no casualties and did no damage.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

Police Force.—Sikh Constable No. 67, Rur Singh, and Warder No. 14, Puran Singh, are discharged, invalided, from October 22 and 24 respectively.

Health Department.—Nurse L. J. Corrie is permitted to terminate her service on January 28, 1918.

The temporary service of Sanitary Overseer I. G. W. Zahn will terminate on October 27.

Public Works Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. R. C. Turner, Chief Architectural Assistant, from November 12.

Electricity Department.—Mr. W. Gardner is appointed Shift Engineer on three months' probation, from October 11.

Educational Department.—Mrs. G. A. Garwood is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls from October 25.

Voluntary War Service.—Electricity Department.—Maine Engineer G. F. Hoyland, at present on long leave, has availed himself of the provisions of the arrangement contained in the Gazette of October 15, 1914.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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or office taken

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Fantastics In New Program Tonight

TONIGHT, at the Lyceum Theater, Frederic Shipman's Fantastics will present an all-new program. Every member of the company will put on a fresh act, and several of the artists will appear in altogether new roles. Nellie Black, who appeared in an artistic vocal act in the first program, will tonight appear in the role of solo violinist, and in the course of her act will feature a series of instrumental imitations; Ray Traynor will again assist Miss Seaton, and will also present an act of his own, during the course of which he will sing the new American war song "Over There," and will play "The American Patrol"; Hilda Fleetwood will give "The Slavey's Song," among her items, and Billie Seaton will feature several of her recent American song-successes, including "Everybody's Doing it at the Seaside."

Following is the chorus of "Over There":

"Over there, Over there;

Flood Relief Fund

Foreign subscriptions received by the Red Cross Society of China up to October 30:

Subscriptions previously acknowledged \$1,813.57

American Trading Co.'s Foreign and Chinese Staff 116.00

Mr. H. M. Hodges 25.00

Wilem and Co. and A. A. Mr. A. du Pac de Marsoult and Mr. Feng Sung-ping 30.00

Mr. L. Anderson 20.00

Mr. J. A. Thomas 100.00

Mr. E. Kempffer 50.00

Mr. S. Trumper 25.00

Mr. W. W. England 25.00

Mr. G. H. Duplessis 10.00

Mr. J. Buisson 5.00

E. L. Mondon Ltd.'s five Chinese members 5.00

Mr. G. A. Bens 25.00

E. Cinzano and Cie 25.00

Societas Commissionaria d'Esportazione 5.00

Benigno Crospi Societa Anonima 25.00

Mr. J. Gaillard and his Chinese Staff 18.00

Dr. E. E. Fleming Ichow, Shantung 5.00

Mr. E. Goyet, Pila and Co. and their friends 43.00

Mr. E. W. Bauckham 25.00

Mr. H. B. Joseph 5.00

Okura and Co. and their Staff 50.00

Yung Ta Yang Hong (English name unknown) Foreign and Chinese Staff 10.00

Teachers and students of the Public School for Chinese 70.00

\$2,675.57

Tls. 3,860.00

Subscriptions previously acknowledged 3,525.00

J. Llewellyn and Co. Ltd. 50.00

H. Neotia and Co. 100.00

Mr. E. Goyet, Pila and Co. and their friends 185.00

Tls. 2,860.00

Shen Tun-ho, Vice-President

**PHILATELIC SOCIETY
HAS ANNUAL MEETING**

**To Invest Money in War Funds
And Raise Subscription**

For Wounded

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society was held yesterday afternoon in the society's room at the Palace Hotel, with Mr. F. Large in the chair. The report of the year's business showed a membership of 34, six of whom were absent, and a cash balance of \$150.

The members of the new Committee, all but one of whom were re-elected, are Messrs. Mencarini, Scatford, Large, Morris, Smallbones and Count Dumonceau. The balloting committee will be made up of the members of the General Committee and Messrs. Dent, Widler, Lemiere, Pawsey, Morgan and Siddall.

The meeting decided also to invest \$100 of the society's funds in war funds and to raise a subscription among members for the Shanghai Wounded Fund. Mr. Lemiere will have charge of the subscription list.

—

**Chuchowfu Discovers
Vast Mining Wealth**

Social Correspondence to the China Press

Wenchow, China, October 26.—Last Saturday I reached Dea-k'as, in the north-western part of this hsien, and heard that a foreign mining engineer had passed through the day before on his way back to the city. I thought it might be interesting to see this new mining center of which I had been hearing reports from the Chinese, so started off and after a two hour walk over two mountain passes found myself in the Ts'ing-tien hsien of Chuchowfu. At a little village we saw a sign in large characters informing the passerby that the office of the "Gather Abundance" mine was located there, and from some of those standing around we found out where the mine was, were shown a specimen of ore and asked to go into the office.

Prefering to see the actual site of operations first, we went on, saw the new house being erected for the

use of some of those connected with the mine and were shown the places where they had been prospecting and were allowed to break off and bring away some specimens of ore. From these and other specimens brought to me for inspection from other parts of this hsien near there it seems that graphite, mica, sulphur, iron pyrites, and a few other kinds are to be found, while reports of coal, lead and silver have come to me from more than one source.

The Rev. J. W. Heywood of the United Methodist Mission has just returned from England, via America, after a furlough prolonged on account of the war, a part of his time having been given to Y.M.C.A. work among the soldiers. A steamer that left Liverpool an hour before his was torpedoed twelve hours after the faster vessel had passed it, emphasising in his own experience the dangers of travel at this time. One son is at the front and another in training.

Mr. Mao, who has had charge of foreign affairs here for the last few years and has been transferred to Peking, is to be followed by a Mr. Hsu, who comes to us from Wu-chang.

The rice crops have been good this year, though they pronounce the second crop inferior to last year's. The potato crop is also said to be good but not above the average. The Wenchow oranges are more plentiful than last year but the price is just as high, which probably points to a great demand for them.

One of the Ningpo-Haimen steamers has begun to run again after an interval for repairs. The best one is reported sold to the Japanese, though the office here has not confirmed it as yet, so that we hear that one has been appointed.

We are sorry to have Mr. Geo. B. Campbell, of the Standard Oil Co., leave us after being in Wenchow about a year. He has been transferred to Tsin-tao, which will certainly be a pleasant change for him from the standpoint of climate, if nothing else. His successor here has not arrived yet, though we hear that one has been appointed.

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September Asia

CONTENTS

"American Japanese Relations"

"Early Christianity in the Orient"

"Chang Hsun Surrenders the Forbidden City"

Price, Mex. \$0.50

TOLD FOR YOUNG READERS

These Many Early Autumn Tales Of Life And Of Varied Adventure

Leading a quartette of fall juveniles from the house of Appleton is "The Rulers of the Lakes," a third volume of Joseph A. Altsheler's romances of the French and Indian War. This book can be read for an independent story. It continues the adventures, nevertheless, of the young heroes of the previous volumes. Like Mr. Altsheler's many earlier tales of America, "The Rulers of the Lakes" is generous with its thrills and sound in its history. The volumes accompanying it in publication are "The County Pennant," a baseball story by William Heylinger; "Hitting the Line," a story of Monty Crail in Grafton School, by Ralph Henry Barbour; "Chokeberry Island," a story by Louise S. Hasbrouck of two brothers, a sister, a strange will and the St. Lawrence River.

In "Camp Jolly" (Century Company), Frances Little tells the fascinating story of two men, three boys and a dog camping at the foot of the Colorado Canyon. There are adventures galore, but there is also the love of Nature and the revelation of many of her truths. A book complete in plan and interest for young readers.

"The Girl Next Door" by Augusta Hulett Seaman (Century Company) is a very pretty mystery story for youth. It has to do with bowed shutters, deserted grounds, a little veiled old lady with a beautiful voice, a strange woman upstairs, and golden-haired Ceddy, she of the title. Janet and Marcia and a pair of bracelets solve the mystery in due season.

A stirring boy-and-girl story of the New England coast is "The Golden Eagle" (Century Company), by Allen French. It is a tale of summer adventure, much of which is placed on a sailing boat. At the end is a thrilling race in which a fine girl is the pick of the victors.

Three young people, the Harrisons, conduct a bee-branch in Canada for profit and to pay for the professional education of Bob and Carl, are the principal figures of interest in "Widerness Honey" (Century Company), a new book by Frank Lillie Pollock. The story is enlivened by encounters with various wild animals, with forest fires and with a drunken, ugly half-breed, Larne. A sister, Alice, is the third of the Harrisons.

Percy Goodall, American, and Tom Swaine, English, running away from a school in England, get on a New Orleans boat by mistake. Further adventures bring them through an attack by tree robbers in Utah, and into a prospector's expedition in the Rockies. The title of the book of their wanderings, "The Treasure of Mushroom Rock" (unname), indicates what they found at the end of their search. The story is by Sidford F. Hamp.

James Willard Schultz, himself the adopted son of a tribe, has written in "The Gold of the Mountain" (Minn. Company) another of his vivid American Indian tales for boys. In this story Tom Fox is conducted by Lone Chief to the place in the South country where are concealed a thousand gold coins making a small fortune. Incidents of the journey give Mr. Schultz his chance to present another of his clearly drawn pictures of the old wild life of the plains.

"LONG LIVE THE KING!"

Mrs. Rinehart's Romance, In Which We Learn To Love A Crown Prince

Mary Roberts Rinehart persuades us to love a Crown Prince.

But then this one is not a Frightfulness. Not even a Hun. He is heir apparent in a Zenda-like kingdom called Livonia. He is a little boy of ten, much shorter than his Ferdinand-William-Otto name. Also, he is a very lonely and manly little boy, much hemmed about by court etiquette, by precautions against enemies of the royal staff, and by the rulings of a particularly proud and ungraceful and grouchy and generally unbemused Archduchess who happens to be his mother.

The story of Ferdinand William Otto is pathetic. Nevertheless, being a boy story per excellence, although meant for grown-up readers, it is full of moments that make for smiles. It is told in the book "Long Live the King!" (Houghton-Mifflin Company) against a background of Livonian loyalty and love, disloyalty and dissension, plot and counterplot. In this background, which some other reviewer may call the main tale if he will, a dying King plans to sell his loveliest granddaughter for a pledge of security to the throne, a gallant young Captain sets his partisanship above his own head. Terrorists plot revolution and a kidnapping, and a Livonian Countess turns to treason for love of a Karnan King.

There are other matters, of course, Also other characters, including the grim, faithful and tenderhearted Chancellor common to such romancing. But it is the hand of a little child, the hand of the small Prince Otto, who leads us to peace and satisfaction in the end.

Mrs. Rinehart has written many things cleverly. Nothing more cleverly than "Long Live the King!" It was a happy thought to have the Crown Prince learn the Gettysburg address of Lincoln, in the face of his stiff English governess, and to give him for souvenir of a happy runaway day with a little American stranger in Livonia a bright Lincoln penny.

GLANCES AT THE POETS

A New Masefield Collection—Mr. Phillips' On Imperialism

"Poems by John Masefield," as just issued (Macmillans), is made up of selections from previously published works of the poet by Henry Seidel Canby, Frederick Erastus Pierce and Willard Higley

Durham. The chosen numbers range in dates from 1911 to 1916. They include "The Everlasting Mercy," one of the poems which gave Masefield his earliest fame, and "Dauber," a poem still longer.

From the small book of verse by W. M. Letts called "The Spires of Oxford" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) we cite "Heart's Desire," a sonnet exhibiting in beauty the clearness and cleanliness of Mr. Letts' poetic thought:

My heart's desire was like a garden seen

On sudden through the opening of a door

In the gray street of life, unguessed before

But now how magic in sun-smitten green:

Wide cedar-shaded lawns, the glow

and sheen

Of borders decked with all a garden-

er's lore,

Long shaven hedges of old yew,

hung o'er

With gossamer, wide paths to please

a queen,

Whose happy silken skirts would

brush the dew

From poems and lupins white and blue,

Enchanted, there I lingered for a space.

Forgetful of the street, of tasks to do,

But when I would have entered that sweet place

The wind rose and the door slammed in my face.

The "Plain Song" of Eden Phillips, a book of verse of dates 1914 to 1916 (Macmillans), affords "Unit This Last," an arraignment of imperialism personified, from which these lines are taken.

You thought to grasp the world; but you shall keep

Its curses only crowned upon your brow.

You that have fouled the purple,

broke your vow,

And sowed the wind of death, the whirlwind you shall reap.

Shout to your tribal god to bless

the blood

Of this red vintage on the summer earth;

Clash cymbals to him, leap and shout in mirth;

Call on his name to stay the coming, cleansing flood.

We are no hounds of heaven, nor ravening band

Or earthly wolves to tear your

kingdom down.
We stand for human reason; at our frown
The coward sword shall fall from your accursed hand.

We do not speak of vengeance; there shall run

No stain of children's blood beneath our heel.

No pregnant woman suffers from our steel;

But justice we shall do, as sure as set of sun.

In a volume of 552 pages, "Collected Works, 1904-1917" (Macmillans), are brought together something like 150 of the poems of Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, all of his works in rhyme and meter which this writer wishes to preserve. The selections are divided into groups, under such symbolic headings as "Daily Bread," "Fires," "Thoroughfares," "Border Lands," "Battle," "Friends" and "Livelihood."

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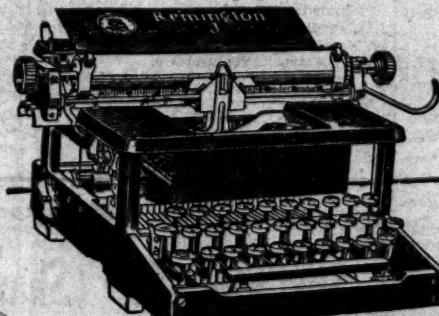
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CHEFOO ADDS \$1,660 TO 'OUR DAY' FUNDS

Entertainment Given With Aid
Of Other Allies Has Good
Results

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chefoo, October 28.—There were great doings here on "Our Day." Chefoo was determined not to be behind in such a splendid cause, and so the entertainment, which was arranged for the evening, was one of the greatest on record. It was not an ordinary concert, but was more in the nature of a big variety show. A series of tableaux, as well as a play presented by the Chefoo Amateur Dramatic Club, were the chief features from the theatrical point of view. Then there were various stalls, crockery shies, magic swings, many auctions and the inevitable raffles. The net receipts accruing are expected to be \$1,660, which at the present rate of exchange should bring it to last year's total. It is interesting to note that the American stall brought in the biggest profits.

We have been enjoying the usual spell of most glorious autumn weather. This is undoubtedly the best time of the year in Chefoo as the days are almost perfect. Soon, however, there will be the change and with the prospect of a substantial increase in the price of coal it is to be hoped that the winter will not be as severe as last year's.

Chefoo has just lost one of its oldest residents. The death of Mr. Alfred Copp of the British and Foreign Bible Society cast a gloom over the missionary community, as the deceased was a most faithful and efficient worker and held in great esteem by foreigners and natives. His only son, a lieutenant in the British Army, had been at the Front almost continuously since the commencement of the war until recently wounded.

Now that China has joined the Allies notices are placed around the country districts urging the enlistment of coolies for the Labor Battalions. Quite a number have been anxiously inquiring. Evidently the prospect of good money serves as a ready bait. The receipt of the first casualty lists seems to have somewhat dampened their ardor, and as far as one can gather from native sources there has been a falling off in the numbers of those joining. An account of the true state of affairs, however, which has appeared in the native press seems to have allayed much anxiety, and will apparently restore the equilibrium of the people. After all, it will not be a bad thing for China to realize the type of enemy that she is up against.

Admiral Sah, who has been staying here for some weeks past, left on the *W.S.S. Fengtien*, having, we hear, been telegraphically instructed by Peking to proceed to Shanghai, Swatow and Amoy on a tour of inspection of naval forts.

The Chinese ninth moon festival was celebrated as usual, and kept as a school holiday. The opportunity was taken for the school children to visit the local flower gardens and see the fine exhibits of Autumn chrysanthemums.

News Briefs

Sanitary Inspector Hughes while making an inspection of premises at 50 Tong Dong Ka Loong Tuesday found two foreign women with an array of opium smoking paraphernalia and one of them of smoking, he testified in the Mixed Court yesterday. He notified the police, who raided the house. The women were gone, but the opium outfit was seized and a Chinese woman evidently in charge of the place was arrested. In court the woman declared that the foreigners were friends of her former mistress and had only stopped in to call on her. She was fined \$200 and the opium and pipes confiscated.

The St. John's Echo records that Mr. W. S. A. Pott, son of the President of the University, formerly instructor in Philosophy there and the finest lawn tennis player Shanghai has ever known, has volunteered for the war and is now in training at the officers' camp at Pittsburgh.

"Just the same as mother makes them" are the pies, doughnuts, coffee cakes, cut cakes etc., now being made by the American baker, late of the California Bakery Co., specially brought out from home by Sullivan's, of 11 Nanking Road.

Twelve thousand suits of cotton-stuffed clothes, 2,500 bags of flour and thirteen cases of biscuits were shipped by the local Red Cross Society to the flooded districts in Chihli per S.S. *Hsinming*.

Following the granting of the application of the Dutch Consul for the removal of certain personal effects from the General Post Office, Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, yesterday delegated his secretary, Mr. S. K. Chen, to effect the removal the articles in question.

Austrians Claim Gain On the Eastern Front

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, October 30.—The Austrian official communiqué wirelessed this evening reports:—"We have wrested from the enemy the frontier positions south-westward of Tarien near Pontefel in the Ploeggen region and Greatpal."

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

"Martin's Pills are all I require—
I always keep a box of Martin's Pill in the house
as it has the first sign of any irregularity of health
and it cures them, hence their enormous sales
all over the world."

Ponies' Gallops Eagerly Watched

The large number of ponies that galloped this morning were watched by a still larger assembly of members, owners having now decided to send their ponies along a bit faster in view of the nearness of the autumn races, fixed to commence on Monday, November 12.

The scarcity of jockeys may cause fields to be smaller than anticipated. Mr. R. F. Stewart is the only Teletis jockey so far to start work on the Shanghai Course, though it is rumored the Jockey List will be increased by later arrivals from the outports. Leading jockeys were busy "shroffing" mounts, and by next week

the following times are notable:

		Distance	whole	last	last	last	last	Remarks
		miles	time	1/4	1/4	1/2	mile	
The Dean	1 1/4	4.03.2	30.2	1.02.2	1.37.2	2.14		Went well, finished strong.
Blackford	1 1/4	4.04.3	31.2	1.02.3	1.37.2	2.14		Best this morning.
Valleysand	1 1/4	4.10.4	31.1	1.04	1.49.2	2.26		Finished strong.
Fairylight	1 1/4	2.52	32	1.06.4	1.41.3	2.18.2		Started slowly.
Fresco	1 1/4	2.57	32	1.04.3	1.36.3	2.18.3		Went very well, and should the Course be on the soft side, may catch the Judge's eye before the earlier fancied favorites.
Gladiator	1 1/4	2.50.3	31.1	1.05	1.38.4	2.14.4		Went well, finished strong.
Silver Streak	1 1/4	2.53.1	31.2	1.03.4	1.39	2.15.3		Best this morning.
Golden Horn	1	2.22.3	33	1.09.2	1.45.1	2.15		Finished well.
Kromborg	1	2.17.1	31.1	1.04.4	1.40.1	2.15		Cantered.
Springtime	1	2.15.3	30	1.03.4	1.38	2.20.3		Went well.
Old Ponies								Finished very well.
Sir Lamerock	1	2.55	31.3	1.04.3	1.40.2	2.20		Finished well.
Castlefield	1	2.52	32.1	1.05.1	1.39	2.18.1		Not extended.
The Capercaillie	1 1/4	2.52.3	31.4	1.04.1	1.39.1	2.15.1		Went well.
Winsome Dahlia	1 1/4	2.51.3	31.1	1.06.1	1.40.3	2.17.4		In good form; went well.
Brown Mouse								
Northland	1 1/4	2.52.1	32.3	1.05	1.39.3	2.14.3		Went in company, boys up. Room for improvement.
Malcolm	1	2.19.2	32.4	1.06.2	1.42	2.15		Very good form.
Black Diamond	1	2.16.4	31.1	1.04.3	1.40	2.15		Not pressed.
Beaconsfield	1	2.19.3	32	1.06.4	1.42.2	2.15		Went very well.
Merryands	1	2.14	30.4	1.03.2	1.39	2.15		Should win Jockey Cup.
Lecapon	1	2.17.8	31.3	1.05.3	141	2.15.4		Went together; not pressed.
Star of Doon								
Sandy	1	2.18.4	32.2	1.05	1.33.3	2.15		Went well; not pressed.
Grimms								
Sendrake	1 1/4	2.55.4	31	1.06.3	1.43	2.19.3		Ridden out.
Kowlloon	1 1/4	2.53	31.1	1.03.2	1.38.1	2.15.1		Very good; accompanied Blackford.
Big Ben	1 1/4	4.06.4	31.4	1.03.2	1.40	2.15.4		Went well.
The Bookie	1	2.16.4	32.3	1.06.3	1.41.1	2.15		
Others								The performances of Sub-Grimms are given in the time chart and those of the following should be noted: Double Blank, Moffat, Cutson, Darra, Gold Bug, Wild Gamble, Hankey, Bernina, especially the last mentioned.

CANTON COMMANDER DEPARTS FOR HUNAN

Fighting Breaks Out Again In
Szechuan; Chungking-
Chengtu Road Cut

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Canton, October 26.—General Ma Chi, Chief of the Water Police at Canton, recently appointed commander of the First Canton Expeditionary Army to Hunan, left Canton on the morning of October 25 with a thousand men by way of the Canton-Hankow Railroad. The Military and Civil Governor of Kwangtung, leading officials, and some seventy members of Parliament were present at the station to see him and his staff off, besides a large crowd of citizens.

The Weichow affair has been amicably settled. The Intelligence Bureau has been officially informed that troops loyal to the Canton Government under Liu Chi-lu peacefully entered Weichow City October 23 and the disaffection caused by agents of Tuan Chi-jui has disappeared.

Fighting In Szechuan Again

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chengtu, October 15.—As anticipated, the Yunnanese have re-opened hostilities. Determined to hold on to Southern Szechuan they have attacked and taken Neikianghsien, thirty miles south of Tszchow. This cuts in two the main road from Chengtu to Chungking. It also severs us from direct telegraphic communication with Shanghai.

Whether they intend coming this way or going towards Chungking is not known. The probabilities are that they will not come north lest they leave their rear exposed. Perhaps they wish to hold up General Chong Ti-tao from marching against them at the Salt Wells when the push comes as soon as Wu Kwang-sin's army is ready. Anyway the

FALL IS HERE— WINTER IS COMING G-E EDISON LAMPS

for the long evenings

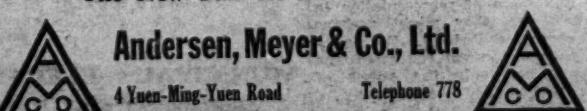


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decided by the ladies to lend their efforts in its aid. Last year the Society sent over £800 to a similar institution, and the year before provided funds for two Red Cross automobile ambulances.

The Leger ponies, two more

have come into prominence, namely

The Dean and Blackford. The

former won the only race he ever

started in at Kiangwan, last January,

and naturally his excellent perform-

ance this morning caused his price

with "bookies" to shorten consider-

ably. The other—Mr. Stubb's big

and powerful 14 hand black, carry-

ing only 152 in the Leger, looked

and went very well, and should the

Course be on the soft side, may catch

the Judge's eye before the earlier

fancied favorites.

The following times are notable:

Leger Ponies

Distance whole last last last

miles time 1/4 1/4 1/2 mile

The Dean 1 1/4 4.03.2 30.2 1.02.2 1.37.2 2.14

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Springtime 1 1/4 2.15.3 30 1.03.4 1.38 2.20.3

Old Ponies

Distance whole last last last

miles time 1/4 1/4 1/2 mile

Sir Lamerock 1

The China PressPUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated

Delaware, Publishers

WEATHEROvercast and misty weather, with
threats of rain in the Yangtze
Valley and in our regions.**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 1, 1917

**The 400th Anniversary Of The
Reformation**

THE Lutheran Church in particular and Protestantism in general observe this year a quadri-centennial. The immediate anniversary occurred yesterday, which day marked the lapse of 400 years from the day on which Martin Luther nailed his theses on the church door at Wittenberg. The commemoration of the Reformation is not, however, being restricted to one day any more than it will be confined to a sect or sects. It is taking place here and there throughout the autumn.

The New York Sun in discussing this notable anniversary recently, said that a great mistake would be made if the anniversary is considered as essentially religious. The forces underlying the Reformation were not religious but spiritual and political, and are of especial significance today. To think of the Reformation in terms of ecclesiasticism, said The Sun, is to deprive ourselves of the historical lesson it embodies, and is no more permissible than to think of it in terms of one or two outstanding personalities. Besides Luther there was Zwingli, and Calvin does not outstrip Erasmus.

In fact the Reformation was an epoch, like the Renaissance; and just as the Crusades broke ground for the revival of learning so the battle of creeds and schisms had indirect consequences that far outweighed the immediate results, important as those were. Thus the historian Froude is by no means fantastic when he declares: "The English sea power was the legitimate child of the Reformation." And when he says this he has in mind not so much the defeat of the Spanish Armada, a denouement, as the half century leading up to that great sea encounter, a time when, as he notes, British invention, ingenuity and resource were wakened to lay the foundations of the British Empire today. Was it a trifle that at this period "Mr. Fletcher of Rye (be his name remembered) invented a boat the like of which was never seen before, which would work to windward, with sails trimmed fore and aft, the greatest revolution yet made in shipbuilding"? What should we do without schoolmen even now—perhaps particularly now! Men still ejaculate "By the Great Harry!" having no faintest idea that she was a ship of a thousand tons, carrying 700 men and "the wonder of the day," the day of Henry VIII. of England, of course.

The Reformation in Germany, or what is now Germany, gave Charles V. much intermittent concern. He would have dealt hardly with it, this domestically virtuous and sensible march of an empire embracing half of the world then known. But wars, principally with France, gave him small opportunity to interfere and the popes in support of Luther made coercion impracticable.

In contemplating the chaotic state of central Europe four centuries ago, with its free cities, knights, electors, bishops and thousand and one species of principalities and powers, the student of history is moved to the reflection that the German Reformation was a partial failure. Elsewhere the seed of liberty bore every kind of healthful fruit; in Germany religious liberty was secured, but there was no fruitage of political liberty. That has remained, curiously backward. It is interesting to recall that Luther, who could be so gentle and so tyrannical both, finally sided against the peasants, struggling for some measure of freedom from unbearable oppression, and urged the Government to crush them. "Have no pity on the poor folk; stab, smite, throttle, who can!"

If only this seed of the German Reformation, this seed of true political liberty which has lain for 400 years on barren ground, could now strike root, what a glorious anniversary 1917 would become!

**Further Attempts To Embroil
U.S. And Japan Likely--Gerard**

New German Foreign Secretary Is Dangerous—Ambassador Gives Unstinted Praise For Y.M.C.A. War Workers

By James W. Gerard

CHAPTER XLVII

There is no question that the sufferings of the people of Poland have been very great; when the history of Poland during this war comes to be written the world will stand aghast at the story of her sufferings. It is a great pity that these various schemes for relief did not succeed. The Rockefeller Commission, however, up to the time I left Germany, did continue carry on some measure of relief, and succeeded in getting in condensed milk, to some extent, for the children of that unfortunate country. These negotiations brought me in contact with a number of Poles resident in Berlin, whom I found most eager to do what they could to relieve the situation.

I wish here to express my admiration for the work of the Rockefeller Commission in Europe. Not only were the ideas of the commission excellent and business-like, but the men selected to carry them into effect were without exception men of high character, possessed of rare executive ability.

As I have said in a previous chapter, I was ridiculed in the American newspapers because I had suggested, in answer to a cable of the League of Mercy, that some work should be done for the prisoners of war.

I do not know whether the great work undertaken by Dr. John R. Mott and his associates was suggested by my answer or not—that does not matter. But this work, undertaken by the American Y. M. C. A., certainly mattered a great deal to the prisoners of war in Europe. Doctor Mott, after serving on the Mexican Commission, has gone to Russia as a member of the commission to that country.

Doctor Mott Heads Work

The Y. M. C. A. organization, headed by Doctor Mott, who was most ably assisted by the Rev. Archibald C. Harte, took up this work, which was financed, I have been told, by Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Cleveland H. Dodge, John D. Rockefeller and others. Mr. Harte obtained permission from the German authorities for the erection of meeting halls and for work in German camps. When he had obtained this authorization from Germany he went to Russia, where he was able to get a similar authorization.

At first, in Russia, as I have heard, the prisoners of war were allowed great liberty and lived unguarded in Siberian villages where they obtained milk, bread, butter, eggs and honey at very reasonable rates. As the war went on they were more and more confined to barracks, and there their situation was sad indeed. In the winter season it is dark at 3 in the afternoon and remains dark until 10 the following morning. Of course, I did not see the Russian prison camps. The work carried on there was similar to that carried on in the German camps by Mr. Harte and his band of devoted assistants.

I was particularly interested in this work, because I hoped that the aid given to the German prisoners of war in Russia would help to do away with the great hate and prejudice against Americans in Germany. So I did all I could not only to forward Mr. Harte's work, but to suggest and organize the sending of the expedition of nurses and doctors, which I have already described, to the Russian camps.

Of course, Mr. Harte in this work did not attempt to cover all the prison camps in Germany. He did much to help the mental and physical conditions of the prisoners in Ruhleben, the English civilian camp near Berlin. The American Y.M.C.A. built a great hall, where religious exercises were held, plays and lectures given, and where prisoners had a good place to read and write in during the day. A library was established in this building.

Women Active In Relief

The work carried on by the Y. M. C. A. may be briefly described as coming under the following heads: Religious activities, educational activities, workshops and gardens, physical exercises and outdoor sports, diet kitchens for convalescents, libraries and music, including orchestras, choruses and the like.

When I left Germany on the breaking of diplomatic relations, a number of these Y. M. C. A. workers left with me.

The German women exhibited notable qualities in war. They engaged in the Red Cross work, including the preparation of supplies and bandages for the hospitals. The first day of mobilization saw a number of young girls at every railway station in the country with food and drink for the passing soldiers. At railway junctions and terminals in the large cities stations were established where these Red Cross workers gave a warm meal to the soldiers passing through. In these terminal stations there were also women workers possessed of sufficient skill to change the dressings of the lightly wounded.

On the Bellvuestrasse, Frau von Ihne, wife of the great architect, founded a home for blinded soldiers. In this home soldiers were taught to make brooms, brushes, baskets and so on.

German women who had country places turned these into homes for the convalescent wounded. But perhaps the most noteworthy was the

National Frauendienst or Service for Women, organized the first day of the war. The relief given by the State to the wives and children of soldiers was distributed from stations in Berlin, and in the neighborhood of each of these stations the Frauendienst established an office where women were always in attendance, ready to give help and advice to the soldiers' wives. There were card indexes of all the people within the district and of their needs. At the time I left Germany I believe that there were upward of 7,000 women engaged in Berlin in social service, in instructing the women in the new art of cooking without milk, eggs or fat and seeing to it that the children had their fair share of milk. It is due to the efforts of these social workers that the rate of infant mortality in Berlin decreased during the war.

A war always causes a great unsettling in business and trade; people no longer buy as many articles of luxury, and the workers engaged in the production of these articles are thrown out of employment. In Germany the National Women's Service, acting with the labor exchanges, did its best to find new positions for those thrown out of work. Women were helped over a period of poverty until they could find new places and were instructed in new trades.

Child Prayed For Peace

Through the efforts of the American Association of Commerce and Trade and the embassy a free restaurant was established in Berlin in one of the poorer districts. About 200 persons were fed here daily in a hall decorated with flags and plants. This was continued even after we left Germany.

At Christmas, 1916, Mrs. Gerard and I visited this kitchen with Mr. and Mrs. Wolf and General von Kessel, commander of the Mark of Brandenburg, and one of his daughters. Presents were distributed to children and the mothers received an order for goods in one of the department stores. The German Christmas songs were sung, and when a little German child offered a prayer for peace, I do not think there was any one present who could refrain from weeping.

Many women engaged in the work of sending packages containing food and comforts to the soldiers at the front and to the German prisoners of war in other countries.

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Presents were distributed to children and the mothers received an order for goods in one of the department stores. The German

little politicians, Reichstag members, editors, reporters and female intrigues try to drive him from office. When Von Bethmann-Hollweg showed an inclination toward liberalism and advocated a juster electoral system for Prussia, the Junkers, the military and the upholders of the caste system, joined their forces to those of the usual intrigues, and it was only a question of time until the Chancellor's official head fell in the basket.

His successor is a Prussian bureaucrat. No further description is necessary.

Of course, no nation will permit itself to be reformed from without. The position of the world in arms with reference to Germany is simply this: It is impossible to make peace with Germany as at present constituted, because that peace will be but a truce, a short breathing space before the German military autocrats again send the sons of Germany to death in the trenches for the advancement of the system and the personal glory and advantage of study old generals and prancing Princes.

In fact, such a party is a necessity for Germany as a buffer against the extreme Social Democrats.

SOLDIERS WILL EFFECT REFORMS

At the close of the war the soldiers who have fought in the mud of the trenches for three years will most insistently demand a redistricting of the Reichstag and an abolition of the inadequate circle voting of Prussia. And when manhood suffrage comes in Prussia, and when the industrial population of Germany gets representation in the Reichstag out of which they have been brazenly cheated for so many years, it may well be that a great Liberal party will be the only defense of private property against the assault of an enraged and justly revengeful social democracy.

The choice lies with the German people. And how admirably has our great President shown that people that we were not with them but with the autocracy which has led them into the shambles of dishonor.

CHAPTER XLVIII

I have already expressed a belief that Germany will not be forced to make peace because of a revolution and that sufficient food will be somehow found to carry on the population during at least another year of war.

What then offers a prospect of reasonable peace—supposing, of course, that the Germans fall in the submarine blockade of England and that the Reichstag is divided roughly into Conservatives, Roman Catholics or Centrists and Social Democrats. The so-called National Liberal party has in this war shown itself a branch of the Conservative party, and on some issues as bitter, as conservative as the Junkers themselves. Herr Bassermann and Herr Stresemann have not shown themselves leaders of liberal thought nor has their leadership been such as to inspire confidence in their political sagacity.

There is, properly speaking, no great Liberal party in the political arena in Germany. As I have said, the Reichstag is divided roughly into Conservatives, Roman Catholics or Centrists and Social Democrats. The so-called National Liberal party has in this war shown itself a branch of the Conservative party, and on some issues as bitter, as conservative as the Junkers themselves. Herr Bassermann and Herr Stresemann have not

shown themselves leaders of liberal thought nor has their leadership been such as to inspire confidence in their political sagacity.

It was Stresemann who, on May 30, 1916, said in the Reichstag, referring to President Wilson as a peacemaker, "We thrust the hand of Wilson aside." On the day following the day on which the President announced to Congress the breaking off of diplomatic relations news of that break had not yet arrived in Berlin; Herr Stresemann on that peaceful Sunday morning was engaged in making a speech to the members of the National Liberal party in which he told them that as a result of his careful study of the American situation, of his careful researches into American character and politics, he could assure them that America would never break with Germany. As he concluded his speech and sat down, amid the applause of his admirers, a German who had been sitting in the back of the room rose and read from the noon paper, the B. Z., a despatch from Holland giving the news that America had broken relations with Germany. The political skill and foresight of Herr Stresemann may be judged from the above incident.

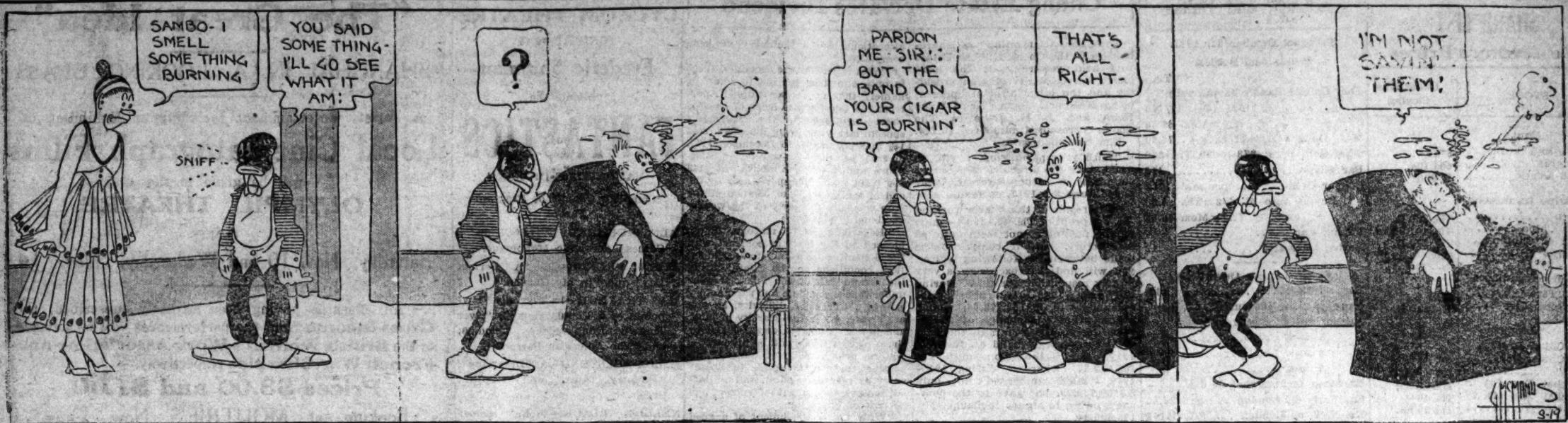
The Socialist party is divided. It is a great pity that the world cannot deal with men of the type of Scheidemann, who in other democracies would appear so conservative as to be almost reactionary. But Scheidemann and his friends, while they have in their attempted negotiations with the Socialists of other countries the present protection of the Imperial Government, will have no hand in dictating terms of peace so long as that Government is in existence. They are being used in an effort to divide the Allies. As President Wilson said in his message to Russia of May 26, 1917:

"The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use of the influence of the groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad to the undoing of the very men they are using."

SOCIALISTS NOT LIBERAL

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

If We Lived On Mars

By Garrett P. Serviss

In going from the earth to Mars you would be increasing your distance from the sun by more than 48,000,000 miles, and, in consequence, the solar radiation (light and heat) would fall to not much more than two-fifths of its value on the earth. You would seem to have been plunged into a fearfully cold bath, almost cold enough, you would

think, to freeze the blood in your veins. At least such must be the case unless there is something about the atmosphere and the surface of Mars capable of counter-acting the effects of the decrease of temperature caused by increase of distance from the sun. Whether there is or is not anything of that kind on Mars is one of the problems that

your visit would enable you to solve. But even without such compensating circumstances the climate of Mars might be bearable, after you got used to it, and provided that you could stand the first shock of a fall of the mean annual temperature to, say, 40 degrees below zero. It would help you much in becoming acclimated if you had your introduction to Mars on that one of its hemispheres which happened at the time to be enjoying its Summer.

Then you could gradually train yourself, through the long Martian Autumn, which, in the southern hemisphere, lasts more than six months, and in the northern about five, to endure the rigors of Winter. On the other hand, if the supposed compensating circumstances exist, you might, from the start, find Mars a very delightful place of abode—a miniature of the earth, its entire surface having an area about one-quarter less than that of the Pacific ocean.

The sun would look curiously shrunken, like a lamp at the end of a long hall, and the daylight would seem wan and pale; as in a Winter afternoon, but the length of the days and nights would vary so little from what you had been accustomed to that only careful observation with the aid of your watch (still keeping terrestrial time), would make you aware of any difference.

The general aspect of the sky at night would not offer anything very novel, unless you had been accustomed to watch the heavens when at home. In that case you would notice several changes. For instance, you would be aware of the introduction into the sky of a remarkably bright and beautiful new planet—the earth. It would not appear as brilliant as it did when you saw it from Venus, but still it would, especially when on the same side of the sun with Mars, be a splendid object, outshining Venus in both of her roles of morning and evening star.

Venus would seem to have drawn

nearer to the sun, as if her dazzling rival had crowded her toward the wall. Sometimes, if you stayed long enough to observe such things (and you certainly would), you would see the earth and Venus on the stage together as evening stars, at times, and approaching one another so close that they would form a double star of extraordinary beauty and brilliance.

Jupiter and Saturn would be perceptibly brighter than when seen from the earth, but the appearance of the fixed stars would be unaltered, except that their parallaxes would be decreased in consequence of the greater diameter of Mars's orbit, so that the Martian astronomers, supposing you met any, could tell you more than you had ever been able to find out at home about the size of the universe. Their baseline for such measurements is nearly a hundred million miles longer than ours, and this would give them no moral advantage that they might be able to tell you the distance, and through the size of that supergiant sun called Canopus.

The absence of moonlight would make the Martian nights darker than the average night on earth, for though Mars has two satellites they are so small that they would look hardly brighter than stars. Still the nearest of them, which we call Phobos, might show a small disk, and exhibit to the naked eye its changes of phase, like a tiny moon. It would be the curious motion of these satellites, however, and particularly of Phobos, that would constitute their greatest attraction.

The more distant and the smaller of the two, Delmos, is 12,500 miles from the surface of Mars, while Phobos approaches it within 3,700 miles—about the width of the Atlantic Ocean. Because they are so near to the planet that governs their motions they travel like race horses. Delmos goes round once every 30 hours 15 minutes and Phobos once every 7 hours 39 minutes.

As Mars's rotation on its axis takes 24 hours 37 minutes, you would see Phobos rising in the west, traversing the sky and setting in the east, going in the meanwhile through its various moonlike phases twice in the course of every Martian day! It would cross the meridian every eleven hours. It would be, in truth, an amazing sight on account not only of the swiftness, but also the direction of its movement, which is contrary to that of the stars, the sun and even of its companion moon, Delmos. The latter, since its orbital revolution is only four hours and thirty-nine minutes longer than the Martian day

and night, would seem almost stuck fast in the sky, with Phobos rushing to meet and pass it. It would be a duty which you owed to science to find out from the Martians (who doubtless know much more than we can about it) how their planet became possessed of those two strange, little swift-footed moons.

Further Attempts
To Embroil U.S.

(Continued From Page 6)

today is ruled by officials appointed from above downward. All of these officials in Germany must be added to the other classes that I have mentioned. There are more officials there than in any other country in the world. As they owe their very existence to the Government, they must not only serve that Government, but make the enemies of that Government their own. Therefore, they and the circle of their connections are opponents of the Social Democrats.

All this shows how difficult it is at present for the men of reasonable and liberal views, who do not wish to declare themselves against both religion and morality, to find a political refuge.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, himself a Liberal at heart, as I have said, declared that there must be changes in Germany. It is perhaps within the bounds of probability that a great new Liberal party will be formed, to which I have referred, composed of the more conservative Social Democrats, of the remains of the National Liberal and Progressive parties and of the more liberal of the Conservatives.

The important question, then, is whether the Roman Catholic or Centrum will voluntarily dissolve and its members cease to seek election merely as representatives of the Roman Catholic Church?

For some years a movement has been going on in the Centrum party looking to this end. Many members believed that the time had come when it was no longer necessary that the Roman Catholics of Germany should cast their votes merely as Roman Catholics in order to safeguard their religious liberties and attempts were made to bring about this change. It was decided, however, by the Roman Catholics to continue the political existence of the Centrum. But the question is not dead. Voluntary dissolution of the Centrum as a Roman Catholic party would immediately bring about the creation of a true Liberal party to which all Germans could belong without a loss of social prestige, without becoming declared enemies of the monarchy and with

out declaring themselves against religion and morality.

Peace Congress May Act

It is perhaps too much to expect that the Centrum party as a whole and as at present constituted will declare for liberalism and parliamentary government, and for fair redistricting of the divisions in Germany which elect members to the Reichstag, but there are many wise and far-seeing men in this party, and its leaders, Doctor Spahn and Erzberger, are fearless and able men.

At the congress which will meet after the war it will be easy for the nations of the world to deal with the representatives of a liberal Germany, with representatives of a Government still monarchical in form, but possessed of either a constitution like that of the United States or ruled by a parliamentary government.

I believe that the tendency of German liberalism is toward the easiest transition, that of making the Chancellor and his Ministers responsible to the Reichstag and bound to resign after a vote of want of confidence of that body.

At the time of the Zabern affair Scheidemann asserted that the resignation of the Chancellor must logically follow a vote of want of confidence and it was the Chancellor who refused to resign, saying that he was responsible to the Emperor alone. It requires no violent change to bring about this establishment of parliamentary government, and if the members of the Reichstag should be elected from districts fairly constituted, the world would then be dealing with a liberalized Germany and a Germany which has become liberalized without any violent change in the form of its government.

Of course, coincident with his

parliamentary reform the vicious circle system of voting in Prussia must end.

This change to a government by a responsible ministry can be accomplished under the constitution of the German Empire by a mere majority vote of the Reichstag and a vote in the Bundesrat, in which less than fourteen votes are against the proposed change in the constitution. This means that the consent of the Emperor as Prussian King must be obtained, and that of a number of the rulers of the German States.

In the reasonable liberalization of Germany, if it comes, Theodore Wolff and his father-in-law, Mosse, will play leading parts. The great newspaper, the *Tageblatt*, which Mosse owns and Wolff edits, has throughout the war been a beacon light at once of reason and of patriotism. And other great newspapers will take the same enlightened course.

I am truly sorry for George Bernhard, the talented editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, who, a Liberal and Erzberger, wears the livery of Junkerdom, I am sure to his great distaste.

After I left Germany the *Vossische Zeitung* made the most ridiculous charges against me—such as that I issued American passports to British. The newspaper might as well have solemnly charged that I sent notes to the Foreign Office in sealed envelopes. Having charge of British interests, I could not issue British passports to British citizens allowed to leave Germany, but according to universal custom in similar cases and the express consent of the Imperial Foreign Office, I gave these returning British American passports superstitiously stamped with the words "British subject." A mare's nest, truly.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

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Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the house-keeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS

Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

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In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY

Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

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Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

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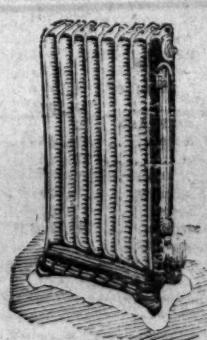
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$620 S.
Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 230 B.
North China	Tls. 101.30 xd
Union of Canton	Tls. 740 B.
Yangtze	\$205
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	"Shell"
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 20 Sa.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 45 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 35 Sa.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 71 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	\$0 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Si-wo	Tls. 162 1/2
Si-wo Pref.	Tls. 93 B.
International	Tls. 82 1/2
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.35
Yangtzeepoo	Tls. 5.90
Yangtzeepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$85
Green Island	Tls. 7.35 B.
Langkawi	Tls. 14
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 75 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1/4
Chempedak	Tls. 1
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.30
Dominion	Tls. 10 1/2
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.65 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroos	Tls. 7 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 1/2 S.
Permata	Tls. 3
Repar	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sekee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Thai Malay-pref.	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2
Bungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shai Kalianan	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.60
Wulping	Tls. 1 B.
Fanai Marsh	Tls. 19
Ubong	Tls. 2 1/2
Ulbori	Tls. 5 1/2
Zhangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Catty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Thai Elec. and Asb	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Thai Telephone	Tls. 82 S.
Thai Waterworks	Tls. 200 B.
S. Sellers, Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.	

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102 Bubbling Well Road, Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class residence under the personal supervision of the proprietress, 50 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. "W." 1871.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai October 31, 1917.

Money And Bullion

Cheng Estate Declares Dividend

The annual meeting of share-

holders in the Cheng Rubber Estate was held yesterday at the head office, Mr. C. W. Wrightson presid-

ing and the other directors present

being Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, Hugo

Reiss and J. H. Osborne. The

shares represented numbered 10,220.

The chairman said:

With your permission, I will, as

usual, take the directors' report and

statement of accounts for the year

ended June 30, 1917, as read.

The result of this year's working

—not profit of Tls. 45,139.90—may,

on the face of it, not seem quite so

satisfactory, but, if comparison is

made between the following figures,

you will find that exchange is very

largely responsible for this. During

the year 1916-1917, rubber sales

amounted to \$8,627,773.64, which

at an average exchange of 69 for

sales during the year and the rate

of 61 for stock on hand on June 30,

1917, gave the company Tls.

108,519.37, whereas, during 1916-

1916, sales amounted to only

\$139,732.29, but gave to the company,

owing to higher exchange, Tls.

125,645.94.

In other words, though in Straits

currency the company actually re-

alised \$23,000 in excess of rubber

sold during 1916-1916, converted

into local currency we show Tls.

17,000 less to the credit of profit

and loss account. Revenue ex-

penditure, on the other hand, as you

will see from the cost of production

in the report, was only slightly

higher than during 1916-1916.

The company's cash position

naturally suffered by the large dif-

ference in exchange, but, in addition

to this, we also had to meet such

expenditure as the payment for the

70 acres new land, costing \$4,295

and another \$4,000 for its develop-

ment and, finally, by the expenditure

of \$5,000 on buildings necessitated

by the introduction of Tamil labor.

Under the circumstances, the

directors do not consider it advisable

to pay a larger dividend than 4%

for the year and they recommend

that the balance of profit and loss

account be disposed of as follows:

To pay a dividend of 4%

(equal to 20 Taels cents Tls.

per share) 27,000.00

To write off development

account 14,954.10

To carry forward to next

year's account 14,965.30

Tls. 56,919.40

In carrying forward the sum of

Tls. 14,965.30, I would like to say,

that, of this, only about Tls. 2,800 is

represented by liquid assets and that

it is, therefore, the intention of the

directors, during the current year, to

utilise the remaining Tls. 12,000 for

writing down building and furniture

accounts, after the removal and

disposal of the same.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson,

seconded by Mr. E. Jenner Hogg.

That the report and accounts for

the twelve months ended June 30, 1917,

as presented, be adopted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson,

seconded by Mr. Jas. H. Osborne.

That a dividend of four per cent

equalling twenty Tael cents per share,

be declared payable at the Chartered

Bank of India, Australia and China

to shareholders on record on October

31, 1917.

Proposed by Mr. G. Grayrigge,

seconded by Mr. J. Em. Lemiere.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews

be re-elected auditors of the company,

at a fee of Tls. 300, for auditing the

books of the company at Singapore

and Shanghai.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson,

seconded by Mr. G. Grayrigge.

That the appointment of Mr. J. H. Osborne

as a director of the company be con-

firmed.

Proposed by Mr. G. Grayrigge,

seconded by Mr. J. Em. Lemiere.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews

be re-elected auditors of the company,

at a fee of Tls. 300, for auditing the

books of the company at Singapore

and Shanghai.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson,

seconded by Mr. G. Grayrigge.

That the appointment of Mr

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,300,000 Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Shareholders' Liability of Share-holders £1,200,000

Head Office: 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gooson, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

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Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Gatavia Karachi Saigon

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Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (P. M. S.)

Hooghsch New York Burns

Hankow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

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Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Fr. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Fr. 48,000,000.00

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Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Sondichary Peking Wouran

Haiphong Peapote Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

While Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiais de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

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Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:

Jean Jadot

Souverain Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMEURE, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 at £15,000,000

Silver 15,500,000

Community 2,312,500.00

\$23,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gooson, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

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Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Roupees.

Capital (fully-paid) ... 55,000,000

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Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

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London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

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Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Hankow: Wouran

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

While Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ... £1,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital £1,871,500

Reserve Fund £120,000

Investment reserve fund... £20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMEURE, Manager for China.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

\$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchow,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,

Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhan,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen,

etc. etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

</div

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent's
Nov 10	11:30 A.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Jap. O. S. K.	P. M. S. S. Co.
13	10:00 A.M.	Tacoma & Seattle Wash.	Munilla maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	A. M. C. M. S. S. Co.
19	10:00 A.M.	San Francisco	China	Jap. N. Y. K.	A. M. C. M. S. S. Co.
26	10:00 A.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 1	11:30 A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
3	5:00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kaiyuu maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kawazu maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
8	..	Kobe & Osaka	Rus. R. V. F.	
9	5:00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
10	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugno maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
12	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
15	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
18	11:00 P.M.	Kobe and Yokohama		

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 2 5:30 A.M. Liverpool etc.
21 1:00 London etc.
25 noon London etc.

Hirano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Kaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 1	1:00 A.M.	Anony Hongkong & Canton	Shikian	Br. B. & S.
1	1:00 Ningpo		Kuangtien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
2	1:00 Hongkong & Canton		Kwangtien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
2	1:00 Ningpo		Hai Pekin	Br. B. & S.
2	1:00 Ningpo		Hai Ninghsao	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
4	1:00 Swatow & Hongkong		Anhui	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.
6	..	Hongkong	Cina	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.
6	..	Takao via Foochow & K'lung	Kao-kien maru	Jap. O. S. K.
6	..	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
7	1:00 Amoy & Hongkong		Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
9	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap. O. S. K.
17	..	Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 1	10:00 A.M.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
1	1:00 Chefoo & Tientsin		Kobemar	Jap. S. M. R.
3	noon Shantung and Dainly		Sanyo maru	Jap. S. M. R.
4	1:00 Tientsin		Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
4	10:00 W. h. w. C'too & Tientsin		Paotung	Br. B. & S.
4	1:00 Newchwang		Yangchow	Br. B. & S.
6	3:00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin		Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.
6	8:00 Dainly		Keelung maru	Jap. S. M. R.
7	8:00 Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao		Penza	Rus. R. V. F.
9	8:00 Vladivostock			

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 1	1:00 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tales maru	Jap. N. K. K.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br. J. M. & Co.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Luensi	Br. B. & S.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Tachia maru	Jap. N. K. K.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Nankin	Br. B. & S.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Kianghsien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Kintwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Tatius	Br. B. & S.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Tuckwo	J. M. & Co.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap. N. K. K.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Kianglo	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
1	1:00 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

S.A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent's	Berth
Oct 31	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	CNGW	
31	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	2151 Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW	
31	Japan	Hakui maru	1434 Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW	
31	Sing	Tungshu	746 Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
31	Hongkong	Anhui	1355 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
31	Hankow	Luenbo	1520 Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent's
Oct 31	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892 Br.	B. & S.	CNGW
31	do	Kiangkwan	2085 Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
31	do	Ninghsao	3292 Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	
31	do	Suiwo	1072 Br.	B. & S.	
31	do	Wuchang	1944 Br.	K. A. A.	
31	do	Fengyang	1944 Br.	K. A. A.	
31	do	Tenyo maru	23000 Jap.	Alexander	
31	do	Katori maru	6262 Jap.	N. Y. K.	
31	do	Hsinkong	1287 Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
31	do	Shihiyi maru	1334 Jap.	W. S. Co.	
31	do	Hain Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	
31	do	Hain Ninghsao	2151 Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports	
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tales Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pouting N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Nov. 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.	
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenbo, tons 2,871 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, November 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Tatting, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 3256.	
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangyu, Captain Wm. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.	
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, November 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.	
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain Wm. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.	
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, November 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.	
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenbo, tons 2,871 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, November 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Tatting, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 3256.	

For Souther Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtien, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Friday

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
*HIRANO MARU	16,000	Nov. 7
KAGA MARU	12,500	Nov. 21
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Nov. 25

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	NOV. 24
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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.	
TOKIWA MARU	15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Nov. 3
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 6
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Nov. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Nov. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Nov. 17

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	8,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 1
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Nov. 8

KORE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Nov. 12
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FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Nov. 18
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)	
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Leave Hongkong.	
AKI MARU	12,500 Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000 Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000 Jan. 15, 1918

JALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	
---	--

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	
---	--

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
--	--

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

1330 = 130 p.m.

1330 = 1

Business and Official Notices

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

The above Company having been duly incorporated under the Hong-kong Companies Ordinances 1911-1915, and also having been duly authorised to commence business, is now prepared to issue its policies against all classes of Fire, Marine, War and Flood Risks at current rates of premium.

Messrs. Edward Ezra & Co.

Messrs. F. C. Heffer & Co. have been appointed Fire Agents and Sub-Agents respectively and are authorised to issue policies against Fire Risks on and after this date at current rates of premium.

By order of the

Board of Directors.

W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.
Temporary Head Office,
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

Having this day been appointed Agents for the Fire Insurance Branch of the above Company, we are prepared to issue policies at current rates.

EDWARD EZRA & CO.,
7 Jinkee Road.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

Having this day been appointed Agents for the Fire Insurance Branch of the above Company, we are prepared to issue policies at current rates.

F. C. HEFFER & CO.,
24 Kiangse Road.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.

15696

Saey Tai (Tailor)

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Great Clearance Sale

for Two Weeks only

Commencing on Thursday, Nov. 1st, the whole of Our Stock of this Season's Suitings, Overcoatings and Sundries.

Cash

LESS 30% for ALL GOODS
SAEY TAI, 350/1 Nanking Road.
Telephone No. 3358.

15672

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Administrator for the estate of Miss Mattie Pounds, deceased, I ask that all claims against the estate be presented to me for settlement. Please address me at Nantungchow, Ku.

FRANK GARRETT.

15693

The Cathay Trust, Limited (in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY shares are hereby notified that a second dividend, of Taels 2.00 per share, has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on and after the 1st November, 1917, against production of the Liquidators' Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
J. C. DYER,
Liquidators.

Miss Helen Lee Richardson's Memorial Service

There will be a Memorial Service for Miss Helen Lee Richardson, former Principal of McTyeire School, at Moore Memorial Church, 21 Hankow Road, Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3 p.m. Should any friends or students of Miss Richardson desire to make gifts in her honor, it is the desire of the Committee that such gift be in money to be used in the erection of a building in her memory. Such gifts may be made to Miss Tsu Zung-tsu, treasurer of the Alumnae Association, or to Miss Waters, Principal of McTyeire School. All friends of Miss Richardson are cordially invited to be present.

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road.

KULING ESTATE

Applications for the position as Manager of the above Estate will be considered at the Council Meeting November 14th, 1917.

Applications, stating previous business experience, knowledge of Chinese spoken and written language, knowledge of building and road construction; also reference, should be sent to the Chairman of the Council, Rev. S. H. Little, American Church Mission, HANKOW.

15630

The Penang Harbour Board

Applications are invited for the position of General Manager of the Penang Harbour Board.

Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters, including the loading and unloading of Cargo and Coal, and warehousing.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman, Penang Harbour Board, Penang.

15679

Mlle. SPIESS

Marcel Waving, Hair Dressing (any style), switches and transformations made to order.

Manicure for Ladies and Gentlemen

Scalp and face massage

Terms Moderate

OFFICE 58
2nd Floor Astor House

D. Negris Co.

General Tobacconists
228a Szechuen Road
(at junction of Jinkee Road)

E. N. Paizis & Co.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
SMOKE

"Allies" and "Good Morning," and many other qualities

You will like them

Samples Free

15680

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
(15 years practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS for ladies and gentlemen. Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, opposite Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

15338

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work. All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13700

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

THE WHISKEY = OF QUALITY =

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

"MODERN" DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

Works with a clay (plaster-like) composition which holds ink well and can be easily washed off. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON

From \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

We Quit!!!

THE WHOLE STOCK

TO BE CLEARED, BELOW COST

I. CANTOROVITCH

103 Broadway

D. R. JAMES YUKING (Urology only) has removed to

F.129 Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course.

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Phone 4718.

Advice Confidential.

OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

to be held at the

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS

On November 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17

and 18, at 2 p.m.

Hardcourt Championships:

Gentlemen's Singles

Ladies' Singles

Gentlemen's Doubles

Ladies' Doubles

Mixed Doubles

4 Grasscourt Handicap Events as

1 to 4 above

American Tournament

Entries close at Noon on Saturday,

November 3rd, 1917.

Entries may be obtained from:

L. A. CHILL, Hon. Sec. & Treas.

c/o Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.

10 Nanking Road.

15654

LIU-MEN-TSOR,

Proprietor,

15652

THE BURLINGTON HOTEL

Notice is hereby given that the above hotel continues to carry on business as usual under the management of Mr. J. A. W. Loureiro. Dated the 26th day of October, 1917.

LIU-MEN-TSOR,

Proprietor,

15652

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only

genuine applications will be entertained and references required.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

Stearmers for Charter

Far Eastern Trade routes only.

References required from applicants.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

Freight Space

Offered from Japan to Seattle,

Vancouver, San Francisco, New

York and any Overland Common

Points.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

Properties For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near

North Szechuen Road Extension,

and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house

near North Szechuen Road Exten-

sion.

Land For Sale

2 Mows near North Szechuen

Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.

For particulars apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

When you think

of